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## EDUCATION IN INDIA.

From the London Missionary Register.  
of Reports on Native Education in India.

[Concluded from page 113.]

Next inquiry is, by what

Means  
of Native Education in India  
best attained.

Adapted to Local Circumstances.

Wisdom of the following remarks  
point, by the Calcutta Committee  
Church Missionary Society, will be  
to our Readers.

Committee, have ever kept in

importance of varying and adapt-

means used to the varying circum-

stances of the inhabitants. The servants

of the Church, who would raise up a Church

among a heathen people, must never lose

of their Master's injunction, to unite

the serpent with the harmless

doe. Sound policy requires us

to proceed with caution; and to assail

prejudices with a delicate and tender hand, deeply

permeated those who are in error, and

them, by the persuasive power of

the darkness to light and from the

of Satan unto God, it is folly to ex-

pect by an open and direct attack

superstitions. This would

up strife and kindle animosities,

ought to soothe, and convince,

with the cords of love. The

Christ requires no such expedi-

teaches us to admit the light, by a

of adaptation to the strength

of the organ; and to communicate

as men may be able to bear it.

committee have, on these grounds,

necessity of regulating their schools

character of those whose welfare

ould promote. Whilst the ultimate

of every Missionary Station is the

Christian love suggests a variety in

means used.

us, whilst, in some places, all the

means of Christian Schools and

Ordinances are admissible, so

the Missionary shall have full scope

exercise of his zeal and talents; in

the efforts of the Missionary must be

to the managements of schools.

every station, their first object has

gather together and instruct the

heathen ignorant Christians, whether

sons, or descendants of Europeans by

parents. These last form a numer-

increasing class of people, who, in

years, are subject to peculiar

ages; and, as they advance to

are, in a great measure, destitute

means of instruction, no adequate

having been hitherto supplied. It

fore a dictate at once of duty and

to place the faculties of obtaining

within their reach: and a sys-

tem has for its object to establish

for their benefit, and furnish qual-

ifications, must be considered, by re-

persons, as an important supple-

ment to the regular Chap-

lain provided their destitute fellow

with the means of religious in-

struction, their next endeavour has been,

instruct, so far as circumstances ad-

mit, to embrace the Mahomedans and

around them.

the character of their schools varies,

according to circumstances."

the General Wants of the Natives.

local circumstances should have

in modifying the means of in-

struction, that instruction must be adapted

to the actual state of the natives.

movement in their own Languages.

Baptist Missionaries justly observe:

never ends besides might be an-

introducing among the natives

their own Language, the hope of impart-

instruction to them, or indeed

in a language not their own.

For ideas to be acquired

in a foreign language, opportu-

nity, inclination, and ability must

be in the case of every individual;

then, scarcely one in ten would

acquire the English Lan-

guage to derive due instruction from the

advantages contained therein.

successive generation; and the

advantages, of opportunity, inclina-

tion, and ability must unite in the

benefit of every individual.

grand step, therefore, towards im-

struction, to our Indian Neigh-

bourhood, will be that of im-

provement in the knowledge of their

languages."

ment of their Minds by useful Know-

ledge.

Baptist Missionaries have suggested

hints on this subject; and they

a great measure, accomplished

suggest.

system of Arithmetic should be

taught, and they should be made ac-

quainted with the simplest and easiest

methods of solving practical questions

now so abstruse to them.

might be added a concise but

account of the Solar system; pre-

ceded by so much of the laws of motion,  
and of attraction and gravity, as might be  
necessary to render the Solar system plain  
and intelligible.

"This abstract of the Solar system might  
be followed by a compendious View of  
Geography.

"To these might be added a number of  
popular truths and facts relative to *Natural  
Philosophy*. In the present improved  
state of knowledge, a thousand things have  
been ascertained, relative to light, heat,  
air, water, meteorology, mineralogy, chem-  
istry, and natural history, of which the  
ancients had but a partial knowledge, and  
of which the natives of the East have as  
yet scarcely the faintest idea.

"To this view of the Solar system, of  
the Earth, and of the various objects which  
it contains, might, with advantage, be ad-  
ded such a *Compendium of History and  
Chronology*, as should bring them acquaint-  
ed with the state of the world in past ages,  
and with the principal events which have  
occurred since the Creation.

"Lastly, it would be highly proper to  
impart to them just ideas of themselves,  
relative both to body and mind, and to a  
future state of existence, by what may be  
termed a *Compendium of Ethics and  
Morality*.

"If we would therefore wish to improve  
the public morals of our Indian fellow  
Subjects, this must be attempted by the in-  
troduction of a remedy suited to the nature  
of the disease; by imparting to them that  
knowledge relative to themselves, to their  
responsibility for their actions, their state  
both here and hereafter, and the grand  
principles of piety, justice, and humanity,  
which may lighten their minds from their  
earliest youth."

Efficient in their Operation.

To render the Means of Native Educa-  
tion best adapted to their end, they must  
not only be varied as circumstances may re-  
quire, and fitted generally to meet the ac-  
tual state of the people, but they must be  
efficient in operation.

The *Indo-British System*, which was first  
practised in India, and has been brought to  
a high degree of perfection in Britain, is  
peculiarly adapted to give efficiency to Edu-  
cation. On this subject the Baptist Mis-  
sionaries say—

"As early as the year 1807, the plan  
suggested by Dr. Bell, and improved by  
Lancaster, had attracted our notice; and  
the advantages arising from its leading fea-  
tures, particularly that of conveying ideas  
through writing from Dictation, had forcibly  
struck our minds. It appeared evident,  
not only that an accurate knowledge of or-  
thography and arithmetic could be thus  
communicated, but that other ideas could  
be conveyed in the same way to any ex-  
tent which the pupil's stay at school per-  
mitted."

"These ideas, however, should not be  
communicated in the form of a treatise;  
but in that of simple axioms delivered in  
short and perspicuous sentences. This  
method comes recommended by several  
considerations: it agrees with the mode in  
which doctrines are communicated in the  
Hindoo Shasters, and is therefore congenial  
with the ideas of even the learned a-  
mong them. It would admit of these sen-  
tences being written from dictation, and  
even committed to memory with advantage,  
as well as of their being easily retained;  
and, finally, the conciseness of this method  
would allow of a multitude of truths and  
facts relative to astronomy, geography, and  
the principal phenomena of nature, being  
brought before youth within a very small  
compass."

Superintendence.

The efficiency of Native Education de-  
pends so much on vigilant and steady Su-  
perintendence, that great attention has  
been paid to the simplifying and organiz-  
ing this work as a system. The Baptist  
Missionaries report—

"A system of Superintendence has been  
formed; by which each School is visited,  
at least twice in the week, by different  
persons in succession, who are quite un-  
connected, and whose different accounts of  
the number of pupils, &c. compared with  
each other, form also a check on that given  
by the Master at the end of the month,  
whose pay these accounts regulate."

Mr. Robertson makes the following re-  
port of the system of Superintendence  
adopted in the Burdwan Schools:—

"The plan adopted by Lieutenant Stew-  
art is, to have a clever and zealous Brah-  
min as a visitor; whose duty it is to go  
round to every school, to examine the Boys,  
and to report their progress. If the Mas-  
ter be inattentive to his duty, it is soon dis-  
covered by his visitor, who is prompted by  
his own interest to see that the immediate  
teachers do their duty: for he will himself  
also have to come under the observation  
of his employer; and be subject to dismissal,  
if every thing is not found as it ought to  
be."

The Wesleyan Missionaries in Ceylon  
have also established a systematic controul  
over their schools. They state, on this  
subject—

"Our Schoolmasters regularly attend at  
the Mission House every Saturday Morning,  
at ten o'clock; when they are met by one  
of us, in turn, and receive instructions on  
various points. All school business in the

course of the week is referred to this Meet-  
ing; at which every Master makes a re-  
port of any thing particular relating to  
his school. The names of all children for  
admission into the Schools are brought on  
paper to this Meeting, for our signature;  
and the names of no scholars can be erased  
from the school-papers, on any pretence,  
without a similar authority. To this Meet-  
ing all applications for new schools are  
brought; and here all candidates are ex-  
amined, before their appointment to the of-  
fice of Schoolmaster. The Meeting begins  
with singing and prayer; and concludes by  
the Master's reading, verse by verse, a  
chapter out of the Scriptures, in English  
and in Cingalese; after which one of them  
prays, and they are dismissed with the  
blessing. We have found this arrangement  
to be attended with many advantages."

Encouragement.

The persons who have taken the most  
active share in promoting Native Educa-  
tion, have, in every lawful way, conciliat-  
ed those who might have seriously ob-  
structed them; and they have been well  
rewarded, by the removal of prejudice,  
and the establishing of mutual confidence.  
"By conciliating the parties who are in-  
terested in opposing us," says Mr. Robert-  
son, "we secure to ourselves a great ac-  
cession of strength, and enlist Brahminical  
weight and influence in a good cause."

Both parents and children, with very  
few exceptions, manifest the highest pleas-  
ure in the establishment of schools. Learn-  
ing is in high repute in India. The ad-  
mission of his child into the schools is esteem-  
ed by the parent as a great blessing; and  
the satisfaction of the children delights  
those who witness it. The children of  
Brahmins mingle with others, nor have  
ever expressed a wish to be separated from  
them. "It is pleasing," say the Baptist  
Missionaries, "to observe the desire after  
knowledge thus far equalizing the different  
Castes among the Hindoos; and it natu-  
rally carries forward the mind to that period,  
when the chief distinction among them  
shall be that which flows from superior  
knowledge and virtue."

Other grounds of encouragement are  
stated in the reports of the different insti-  
tutions. The favour and liberal contribu-  
tions of opulent natives, the good capacity  
of the children, the manifest tendency  
of the schools to meliorate the condition  
of the people, and to attach them to this  
country, the concurrence of all classes of  
persons in these efforts, and, above all,  
the promised blessing of our heavenly Father  
—all these considerations may well serve  
to animate Christians to redoubled and per-  
severing zeal in training up the children of  
India in the way that they should go.

## ENGLISH METHODIST MISSION.

From the London Methodist Magazine.  
Extract of a Letter from Mr. W. M. HAR-  
VARD, Colombo Station, dated July, 1818.

Our press has been going since our last  
communications. We have finished two  
small works in Tamil, and are now print-  
ing Mr. Wood's Catechism in the same lan-  
guage. The new edition of the New Testa-  
ment is delayed, owing to some further  
delays in the Foundry department; some  
of the letters requiring to be re-cut, owing  
to the want of correctness in the original  
ones. The translation of the book of  
Genesis is just finished, and we are about  
to put it to press for an edition of 1000  
copies, for our Colombo Bible Society. Another  
edition of 1000 copies of the Gospel  
Warning is just finished; designed prin-  
cipally for gratuitous distribution among the  
English soldiers. 1000 copies of a new  
edition of the Buddhist Conversation, and  
1000 copies of the Baptismal Prayers, with  
several other things, have been done in  
the past quarter. The press, however,  
has not been so fully occupied as I trust it  
will be in the next three months.

From Mr. W. B. Fox, Cultural Station.

My perpetual intercourse with the na-  
tives of this country, increases my knowl-  
edge of their wretchedness and depravity,  
and moves my highest commiseration and  
pity. At an early period of life, I should  
probably have almost despaired of dispen-  
sation, in any degree, the thick gloom, the  
midnight darkness, that rests on this val-  
ley of living shades; but, going forth at  
God's command, under God's promise, with  
his everlasting gospel in my hand, and  
his mercy in my heart, I am assured that  
light will spring up out of the darkness;  
yea and darkness itself shall be turned to  
day. I am yet unable to say whether there  
is any thing that is esteemed virtue amongst  
them; for nothing that theologians or  
moralists have deemed virtue, is consid-  
ered such in the sphere of my labors. I la-  
ment their situation, but I pity them.  
Where should they have learned better?  
I know of nothing in Buddhism (I mean the  
Buddhism that is known; for the Buddhism  
of the book is as unknown as the word of  
God was, when sealed up in the Latin  
tongue,) which inculcates any virtue un-  
der any sanctions, and little more than the  
name of Christianity has ever been among  
them—no word of God!—no preachers!—  
I greatly lament that our countrymen have  
been so greatly misled by reports of 500,000  
nominal Christians. Where are they, my

brethren? In your more favored stations?  
All the lovers of Christianity would weep  
with painful disappointment to be intro-  
duced to those, who are by singular courtes-  
y called *native Christians*. I am sure that  
our most neglected countrymen, in the  
southern parts of Ireland, stand by far in a  
higher rank. I am happy to perceive that  
the later English publications reform in  
their appellations, and tend towards accu-  
racy. Some of these late publications style  
them "half Pagan Christians;" but honest  
truth must in most instances, blot out  
the "half." Painful as it is, we must take  
matters as we find them; and to prescribe  
before we ascertain the nature and extent  
of the disease, is not to imitate the conduct  
of wise physicians. The wall of partition  
must be broken down; they are not two  
people but one, without hope "and with-  
out God in the world." Were I not in dan-  
ger of tiring you with the length of my  
epistle, I should relate several anecdotes,  
which would give you the gauge of our  
Christian knowledge here. Ask one "How  
many Gods are there?" he will answer four,  
another seven, a third does not understand  
these "high things!" another, that he can-  
not remember all their names. To ask  
"higher" questions will generally only  
give you the privilege of answering your  
own enquiries. If you ask one who pro-  
fesses the knowledge of higher things, what  
becomes of bad men when they die, they  
answer *Yaynaya* will take them. This  
*Yaynaya* appears to be just the same with  
that supposition being, which our Euro-  
pean painters represent by a human skele-  
ton, with a dart in its hand, who the Cey-  
lonese seem to suppose has finished his bu-  
siness when the thread of life is cut. I find  
but very few who suppose that bad men go  
to *Narakadeva*, a place of conscious exist-  
ence and real punishment.

You are well aware that the preva-  
lence of devil-worship has almost in these  
parts eaten up the fragments of Bud-  
dism; for it is a fact, that the devil is es-  
teemed the great physician, and applica-  
tions are made to him in cases of sickness,  
when human skill has failed. These cer-  
emonies I often see, though they are not  
permitted by law; and I am satisfied, from  
the most unquestionable authority, that a  
great part of those who attend them bear  
the Christian name. A servant of Jesus  
Christ, laboring to spread the pure light  
of the New Testament Christianity among  
them, may truly say, "I am doing a great  
work."—In this great work, I am using, un-  
ceasingly using, all the powers I have, both  
of body and mind, knowing that the gospel  
is the same, that patient continuance in  
well doing is still a gospel duty, and to be  
assured that our labor is not in vain in the  
Lord is still a gospel privilege.

## CHOCTAW MISSION.

From the Panoplist.  
Letter from the Missionaries at Elliot, to the  
Cor. Secretary of the American Board.

Elliot, Choctaw Nation, April 12, 1819.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—It is with mingled  
emotions of gratitude and pleasure, that  
we find ourselves in a situation to sit down,  
and jointly communicate to you the deal-  
ings of God with us, since our arrival in  
this heathen land. Our communications  
heretofore contained only short notices of  
particular circumstances. It would be a  
satisfaction to us, and we doubt not it would  
gratify the Prudential Committee, if we  
could fully communicate all the events  
which have transpired relative to this mis-  
sion. Our present opportunity will admit  
of only a brief outline of the most interest-  
ing. As this is our first joint letter, we  
shall endeavor to give a connected view  
from the beginning.

Brother Kingsbury, and brother & sister  
Williams, arrived at the Yello Busha settle-  
ment on the 27th of June. Considerable  
time was occupied in selecting a situation,  
which would be both suitable to our object  
and satisfactory to the natives. Having  
taken into prayerful consideration the cir-  
cumstances which ought to guide us in this  
decision, and having consulted the Agent  
and the natives on the subject, we were  
enabled to fix on a site for the establish-  
ment, which combined as many advantages  
as we could expect to find in one place.

About the 15th of August we felled the  
first tree on the ground, which we consid-  
ered as henceforth consecrated to the  
cause of Zion's King; and from which we  
hope to diffuse, among this wretched peo-  
ple, the benign influences of civilization  
and Christianity.

The place was entirely new, and cover-  
ed with lofty trees; but the ancient mounds  
which here and there appeared, showed  
that it was once the habitation of men.—  
On the 18th, the brethren Kingsbury and  
Williams, with the help of Mr. Ladd and a  
Negro man, raised our first house of logs. It  
was 15 feet by 18. The weather was oppres-  
sively hot, and our prospects discourag-  
ing. The timber for the buildings neces-  
sary for our establishment, was still grow-  
ing, and the forest was waving over the  
ground which we wished to cultivate.—  
The men, who we expected would under-  
take the buildings, declined the contract;  
the season was so far advanced, that we  
had little hope of assistance from the north,  
and we had a poor prospect of help from  
this country. We had also been informed,

that we could obtain supplies by water at  
any season of the year; but now learned,  
that there would be no opportunity before  
winter. We were almost destitute of me-  
chanical tools, implements of husbandry,  
and many other important articles; having  
brought only a few of the most necessary  
ones in our waggon through the wilder-  
ness. But in this hour of difficulty, we re-  
membered that the Lord had been our help-  
er; and our hope was not in vain, that he  
would again bring relief.

On the 19th of August, a man to whom  
we had written came and hired to us, and  
has continued with us most of the time  
since. The same day heard a report that  
three or four persons were at Natchez, on  
their way to our assistance. As soon as  
arrangements could be made, brother Wil-  
liams set off with four horses, by way of  
the Walnut Hills, to meet them. But they  
had taken the route by the Choctaw Agen-  
cy, and on the 23d, to our great joy, brother  
J. G. Kanouse arrived at Yello Busha.  
He had parted with his brother, Mrs. Kan-  
ouse, and brother and sister Jewell, about  
six days journey from the mission, and  
came forward to notify us of their ap-  
proach. Brother Kingsbury immediately  
set out to meet them, and conduct them in;  
and on Saturday, Aug. 29th, all reached  
the mission in safety, though much more  
down with the fatigue of the journey.

On the 30th, brother Williams, returned  
having been absent 11 days. He proceeded  
about 150 miles on the way to Natchez, when  
hearing that the brethren had taken a dif-  
ferent route, he returned. Thus were our  
hearts made glad in a way which we had  
hardly presumed to hope for. The kind  
providence of God in preserving the lives,  
and granting so great a degree of health  
to our brethren and sisters, during a long  
and fatiguing journey, through a burning  
and sickly climate, called forth our warm-  
est gratitude. There was a providence in  
their arrival at this time, which as yet was  
concealed from our view.

Sister Williams had enjoyed good health  
from our arrival in the country, and been  
able to do the work of our little family.  
On the 7th of September, just eight days  
after the arrival of sisters Jewell and Kan-  
ouse, she was seized with a bilious fever,  
which in its progress brought her to the  
borders of the grave. The help of the  
other sisters now became necessary, both  
to take care of the sick, and to provide for  
the family. There was no other white  
woman in this part of the country. The  
sickness of sister W. continued severe for  
several weeks, during which she manifest-  
ed, in the immediate prospect of death, that  
submission and Christian confidence which  
gave us the highest satisfaction. But it  
pleased the Lord, in much mercy, to re-  
move her disorder, and in the month of No-  
vember she was restored to usual health.

Brother Peter Kanouse had not enjoyed  
good health for some time before he left  
the north; and the sea voyage proved very  
unfavorable. When he reached the mission  
he was feeble; but hoped a little rest  
would restore his health. He endeavored  
to labor, but found that the smallest de-  
gree of exercise produced an alarming in-  
flammation of the lungs. He despaired of  
being able to render us any assistance, in  
the arduous labors we had to perform, and  
feared that his stay under such circum-  
stances would prove a hindrance. After much  
prayerful consideration, he considered him-  
self under the painful necessity of leaving  
us, and departed on the 5th of Oct. to re-  
turn to his family. This was a severe tri-  
al to our feelings, and disappointment of our  
hopes.

Brother J. G. Kanouse was afflicted, soon  
after his arrival, with a painful swelling on  
his hand, which prevented his laboring for  
several days. His general health was al-  
so much affected by the change of climate;  
but for two months past it has been good.  
Brother Jewell has been troubled with a  
weakness in his breast, which prevented  
his doing much labor through the winter.  
He is now better. The health of sister  
Jewell also has been feeble. For nearly  
four months she has been unable to do any  
thing but light sewing. We indulge the  
hope, that her health is now improving.

Besides the indisposition of the brethren  
and sisters, we have had other sickness in  
our family. Mr. Ladd, who came with us  
from Brainerd, had, during the summer,  
several attacks of the fever and ague, and  
in December he was severely wounded  
with an axe, which confined him from la-  
bor about seven weeks. Our other hired  
man was also ill for some time with a jaun-  
dice, which he contracted before he came  
to us.

Since the commencement of the present  
year, our hands have been strengthened  
and our hearts rejoiced by the arrival of  
brother A. V. Williams, and sisters King-  
sbury and Chase. Some account of their  
journey has already been communicated.  
About three weeks after sister Chase ar-  
rived she was attacked by a fever, which  
for a time assumed an alarming aspect; but  
by the kind providence of God the symp-  
toms soon became favorable, and she is  
now restored to good health.

We cannot impute these repeated afflic-  
tions to any particular unfavorable state  
of our situation. That we should be affect-  
ed by the great change of climate, was to







## BRITISH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The "Report of the British and Foreign School Society" in the Missionary Register for 1854, we learn that all sects in England, Catholics, send their children to the schools of the Society—that the most excellent effects are universally produced on the children where this system is carried on in perfection—and that strict attendance on divine worship, wherever, is secured.

"Reports" from the Female Schools are in the highest degree. A considerable number of mistresses have been trained during the last year, and new schools have been opened. The receipts of the Society during the year were £2853, 12s. 9d. A single anonymous contribution was £700. The expenditures were £2,851, 10s. 1d.

France, the great work of universal education is triumphantly. The French government not only protects, but supports and encourages the School Society—the schools of the Protestants are equally patronized with those of the Catholics. The work seems to be going on faster than even in England. In 9 months, the number of schools increased from 100 to 369, and the number of scholars from 600 to 6000.

Sweden, several new schools have been opened, and their plan of education much improved by the introduction of the British system. Public education had always been a complete object with that intelligent and enlightened people.

Spain a school has been opened on this system; and by its effects, added another proof of its efficacy in promoting rational improvement. Other schools are establishing in the same plan.

Germany, schools have been formed on the plan for the Russian soldiers, and it is hoped the Emperor has taken this step only as a preliminary to the general adoption of the system: a committee has been appointed at St. Petersburg, in order of the Emperor, to introduce it in schools for the children of soldiers. One school has already been opened there, containing 200 children. Similar ones are begun at Kiew, and at Tomsk in Siberia.

Germany, the system has been misused and opposed. The Grand Duke of Saxony patronizes it however at Eisenach, where has long been a seminary for the training of teachers, and a building for the accommodation of 250 children is erecting, to be opened in the autumn. Preliminary steps have been taken in Prussia to introduce the system into Berlin, and in other provincial towns.

Italy, the schools are in a very flourishing state. The King is disposed to promote every measure of practical utility; and by his exertions has given us opportunity to point to a large number of the African race for proof that "when the intellect has a fair chance for cultivation, their spirits are unsubdued by oppression, and will naturally rise in the scale of civilization to a point infinitely higher, than can be fairly reached by many of those who have proudly refused them." The schools are established at Rome, Genoa, Savona, Genoa, Port-au-Prince, St. Marks, and Port Royal, and contain 100 to 200 scholars each.

A Report of the Sabbath School Society for Ireland.

During the period referred to in this Report, Ireland was visited by a disease which spread with rapidity and dismay through the kingdom. The epidemic was scarcely less unfavorable to the progress of the Society, than the pestilence. Notwithstanding every discouragement, 115 new schools have been opened, and the whole number of scholars assisted by the Society at the time of the report, was 534, and the scholars were 10,000.

There is scarcely a county which cannot boast of several Sabbath Schools. The receipts of the Society amounted to £1335, 11s. 8d. The disbursements to £1568, 10s. 9d. The valuable remarks, though not novel, and not new, we copy from the Report:

"The estimation of casual observers, the Daily Presses, the advantage of being held on the Sabbath, the Sunday School only on the Sabbath, the good likely to be done in the future, is considered more important, in the estimation of the Society, than the pestilence. Notwithstanding every discouragement, 115 new schools have been opened, and the whole number of scholars assisted by the Society at the time of the report, was 534, and the scholars were 10,000.

The visit of the Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem to England, has not been in vain. The object of his journey was simply to obtain the printing materials for the diffusion of Christian knowledge among his people. His applications at Rome (though he belonged to a division of the Syrian Church that acknowledged the supremacy of the Pope) and at Paris were unsuccessful. In London a Committee was raised to consider the subject; and a general meeting of the subscribers to the fund was summoned, previous to the departure of the Archbishop, in order to take leave of him, and adopt such arrangements as might render his visit to England most subservient to the improvement of Syria. Contributions amounting to £430, had been procured; and Mr. Clymer, inventor of the Columbian Printing Press, had presented one of his presses to the Archbishop, of the value of 100 guineas. Professor Macbride, of Oxford, and Professor Lee, of Cambridge, were requested to maintain on behalf of the Committee, future correspondence with the Archbishop.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire have appointed a Committee, of which Rev. Wm. Allen, late President of Dartmouth University, is Chairman, to consider the expediency and practicability of establishing a Public Literary Institution in the State; the best location of it; to ascertain the extent of funds that may be relied on, and to digest a plan for establishing and organizing said Institution—also, to take measures to procure a grant from Congress of a portion of the public lands for this purpose.

Among other indictments before the last Boston Municipal Court, was one against a licensed Victualler, who was convicted and fined ten dollars, for keeping open his place of business, and entertaining persons therein, on the Lord's day.

One poor little girl died last summer, rejoicing in God her Saviour; and thanked God, with her dying breath, that she ever attended a Sunday School. Her anxious wish was, that she might be carried to the Sunday School, and there obtain a last look and take a last farewell of her dear Teachers and School-Companions. She evinced a clear Christian knowledge of the corruption of the human heart, and of her own heart in particular; of the malignity of sin; and of redemption through Christ Jesus. She spoke to the person who visited her, most interestingly, of her views and feelings; and cited many a text that afforded her much comfort in her tedious illness. She constantly warned her mother, her sisters, and those who occasionally attended her, to prepare to meet their God; producing herself as an instance of the uncertainty of life, and an example of the mercy of God through Christ Jesus.

Another little girl, who is now lying ill of the fever, ceases not to call on her father and sisters to pray for themselves, and to forsake their sins. Things like these console and amply compensate us for all our trouble; and we are confident that they will gratify a Society whose exertions have been productive of so much good. Go on, Sirs, and let your efforts be increasing, till Ireland become a praise in the earth; till she not only like her sister Scotland, be famed for domestic order and educated peasantry, but till she regain among the nations her ancient name, "Insula Sanctorum."

## An affecting Anecdote.

The Report of the Sabbath School Society for Ireland states, that a poor woman and her son of 5 years old, in the county of Fermanagh, during the plague in 1817, were overtaken by night; and being refused access to any house, she took shelter under a car in a gravel pit, and like a true mother, took off her flannel petticoat, wrapped it round the little object of her care, laid him in her bosom, and laid her down, and died. In the morning a man inquired how she was. The little child replied, that his mammy had fallen asleep, and he could not wake her.

Merchant Seamen's Bible Society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Lieut. Cox, the agent of this Society, reports, that during the last year he supplied with the holy Scriptures, 1681 vessels, having on board 24,765 men—that on board this large number of ships, were found only 1475 Bibles, and 725 Testaments, the property of individuals—that upwards of 590 ships having 6149 men, were absolutely without a single Bible or Testament, and that they must have remained so without the interference of the Society. 2095 Bibles, and 4275 Testaments, have been distributed among them. We select three facts from the Report:

The Captain of one ship told Lieutenant Cox, that—in his last voyage, he found the benefit of giving suitable instruction to those under his orders. Every Sabbath Morning, it was his practice to assemble his people together, to prayers, and to hear the Scriptures read; and, in the afternoon of the day, he observed, it was pleasant to behold the seamen scattered about the ship, under the boats, and in other shady places, reading the Bibles. "Great things, Sir," said he, "can be done, if Owners and Commanders are pleased to put their hands to the good work; which, I hope they will do, when they see it to be their interest, as well as their duty, to attend to the morals of their people."

Of an English Vessel, Lieutenant Cox says—This ship was in high order. Prayer and reading the Scriptures are the constant practice, on all proper occasions. The Captain seems to regard his people as his own children.

Of a Dutch Ship he writes— I found this vessel, carrying twelve men, strictly a religious ship. Here are reading, singing, and prayers, daily: a blessing is solicited before meals; and thanks are returned after meals. Indeed, from the account which I had of this vessel, I considered her an example to all others—English and Foreign. Not a single man or boy on board without a Bible!

From the Missionary Register we learn, that the best arrangements have lately been made for executing a revised translation of the New Testament in modern Greek. The Old Testament is to be translated also. The Rev. W. Jowett observes in his journal, during his visit to Smyrna and the Greek Islands, that he could not sell the Roman Testament, nobody would buy it; but, "if I had had a pure modern version, I could have sold hundreds."

The "Church Missionary Society," have purchased at Benares, a Bungalow and premises, for a missionary residence and school. The Rev. D. Corrie, the spiritual father of Abdoel Messeh, is stationed here as Chaplain, and is faithfully exerting himself to establish schools, while he performs divine service with the native troops on the Sabbath in Hindoostanee.

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## AMERICAN MISSION TO AFRICA.

Extract from the fifth Report of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions for the United States.

To the plans that are in operation for colonizing a part of the world that has for ages been sunk in ignorance, bondage and affliction, the Board wishes the most ample success. It cannot reasonably be supposed that numerous bands of men, in possession of the knowledge of useful arts, and especially of the word of life, can settle on African shores without meliorating the state of society. Such a course must tend to elevate the character of the people of colour to that point which shall open before them the advantages, and excite the habits, of self-government and industry. The Christian will surely discover in the National Colonization Society, a new and encouraging presage of the spread of the kingdom of Christ, and cheerfully wait the fulfilment of the prophecy, "From beyond the rivers of Ethiopia my suppliants, even the daughter of my dispersed, shall bring mine offering."

A communication has been received from the Rev. O. B. Brown, of Washington City, stating that there are two coloured brethren of the church at Richmond, of good moral character, of ardent piety, and possessing talents for the ministry that have been tried for several years, and are much approved. They are willing to leave America, and attempt, on the soil of their forefathers, to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. In the fall, it is expected, they will have an opportunity of going out in a vessel which will sail under the sanction of the President of the United States: They wish to place themselves under the direction of the Baptist Board of Missions, not so much for the sake of funds,—for these they in a good degree possess,—as for the purpose of receiving such counsel and information as the Convention or its Board may be able, time after time, to communicate, and to enjoy the assurances of their affection and co-operation. The Board have taken these brethren under their patronage, and encouraged them to spend the interval between the present time and their sailing, in improving their minds to the utmost practicable extent. The recommendation of the Convention to the people of colour to form and encourage mission societies, has been the means of exciting the zeal of these brethren to seek a home on Africa's coasts.

Black Emigration.—Under this head, a paper printed at Maysville, Kentucky, states that a few weeks ago, about 270 free blacks, lately the property of Mr. Gress, landed at Ripley in Ohio, and proceeded to the centre of Brown County, where they are to be located on land provided for them agreeably to the will of their late Master. It is said that they are ignorant and depraved, and that their arrival has produced much agitation and regret among the inhabitants of that county.

## GREENVILLE COLLEGE.

Mr. Willis.—It will be gratifying to those who took an interest in the collection of books recently made for the Library of Greenville College, in East Tennessee, to learn, that more than seven hundred volumes were generously given to that young, but deserving institution. Many of these are books of standard excellence, and would be considered worthy a place in any library. Pecuniary donations, were made to the amount of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars; of which sum sixteen dollars and fifty cents were given by individuals in Newburyport; fifty dollars by a distinguished philanthropist and Christian in Boston; and one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, by other individuals in the same place.—This sum was expended in the purchase of a considerable number of rare & very valuable works; in defraying the expense of binding and repairing one hundred and seven volumes; in paying the insurance, and other contingent expenses.—The books with an ample list of all donations, whether in books or money, with the names of the donors; and a minute statement of the pecuniary account have been forwarded to Dr. Coffin, President of Greenville College, and ere long it is hoped, will present him with a rich memorial of the interest with which he and the object of his pursuit are regarded by the friends of science and religion in this part of the community. "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a fair country." ELIAS CORNELIUS.

The Ladies in Fitchburg, Mass. have recently contributed thirty dollars to constitute their Pastor, the Rev. Wm. Eaton, a life-member of the American Bible Society. The same benevolent Ladies, some time since, presented him with a valuable cloak; and previously with \$30.

In August last, a Society was formed in that town, principally by members of the church, the object of which is to raise annually a sum sufficient to support a young man, in his preparatory studies for the Gospel Ministry. Nearly a hundred dollars were soon subscribed, a greater part of which has been paid.—Communicated.

## CHRISTIAN BOARDING-HOUSE.

The Proposition and Plan for a Christian Boarding-House, published in the Recorder, was spoken of by many persons with much approbation, but as yet no person has adopted it. We are happy to state that a Gentleman, who will be considered well qualified for the station, proposes to make the attempt. Any of our friends in town, who wish to become boarders in such a House, and thus justify a commencement, will hear further particulars by applying at the Recorder's Office.

A COMET.—On the evening of July 3d, a brilliant comet was discovered near our western horizon. The disk was unusually bright and well defined; equalling in lustre any fixed star of the first magnitude. In consequence of the presence of the moon, and its nearness to the sun and the horizon, the whole length of the train must have been considerably greater than it appeared on Saturday or Sunday evening. It was well defined, however, to the distance of a degree and a half from the disk; and on a more inspection, some traces of light were discernible at the distance of 2-1-2 degrees. It is now in the breast of the Lynx; but it has been visible too short a time to warrant any conjecture concerning the rate or direction of its future motions.

The following results concerning its present position in the heavens, are deduced from observations made on the evening of July 4th.

Right ascension at 9 h. 6 m. 7 s. 103 d. 58 m. Declination north, 45 d. 174 m. Angular distance from the sun, 22 d. 234 m. Time of setting, 10 h. 12 m. 58 s. P. M. Time of rising, 1 h. 51 m. 43 s. A. M.

Till the opposition of the moon, the most favorable time for viewing the comet, will be in the morning, between the hours of 2 and 3.30. On this morning (July 5th) its appearance, in consequence of the absence of the moon, was much more brilliant, and its train much more extended than last evening.—Con. Courant.

Health.—The reports of the prevalence of yellow fever, in Philadelphia, have been ascertained to be groundless; and we are happy to learn they are so. The last papers announce a state of general health in the city; and that appearances promise the continuance of this rich blessing. In New-York, the police are vigilant in their duty: the city is kept free from all dangerous nuisances, and though the population is great, and in the summer season, always crowded, there are well grounded hopes, that the inhabitants will not be driven from their homes by the prevalence of any epidemic disease. In Boston, the alarm of fever has entirely subsided; and the Board of Health, by its prompt and decisive measures, in removing certain nuisances, and in watching the cleanliness of the place, have restored the most perfect confidence in the public.

We learn that an Answer to the Sermon of the Rev. Mr. Channing is now in the Press, from the pen of Moses Stuart, Associate Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover, and will be ready in a few days.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

## TEMPEST.

PORTLAND, JULY 6.—On Monday evening of the 28th ult. whilst we were putting our paper to press, the clouds, which had for some time been gathering over this town and vicinity, began to assume a most terrific aspect. Before 7 o'clock it became so dark as to render light necessary in workshops. The long succession of loud and heavy peals of thunder which followed the most vivid lightning, prepared us for the sequel. About 10 minutes after seven the rain commenced, and it soon seemed as if the windows of heaven were opened, from which the rain descended in such torrents that in the course of a few minutes the valleys were overflowing and formed currents that rushed like a mill race through our streets, and washed the loose sand into the docks. What added most to the grandeur of the scene during this excessive blow and rain was the constant peals of thunder which passed off with a shrill rumbling noise, accompanied by a constant succession of lightning, apparently issuing from a thousand sources. We hear of little other damage sustained in town than the overflowing of gardens, and in some instances washing up vegetables by the roofs.—In some of the neighboring towns the injury sustained has been much more considerable. We learn from Gorham that Col. Frost's house was struck by lightning—but the family who were in it were providentially preserved from harm. In Westbrook, we hear that two cows and one ox, belonging to Capt. Daniel Lunt, were killed by lightning, and that a new dwelling house owned by Capt. Daniel Knight, was blown down. Here the storm was accompanied by hail of a very large size, some of them measuring 2 inches in length, which we understood broke considerable glass and nearly ruined vegetation. A man who was driving a load of wood to town, we understand was overtaken by the storm just as he was ascending a hill in Westbrook, where he stopped his team and sought shelter for himself. After standing there a short time, the cart upset in a gully made by the water which ran down the hill, and it was with considerable difficulty that he reached his oxen. We hear of several instances where persons were knocked down by the lightning, who being merely stunned, very soon recovered from the shock—but a Mr. Nason of Freeport, who was carrying a bundle of straw in his arms, was killed instantly, without knowing what it was that hurt him.

Last Sabbath the westwardly part of Middlesex was visited by a severe thunder gust. The lightning was extremely vivid, and the bolts unusually numerous. At Stow a barn was set on fire and consumed; and at Concord, as two citizens of Boston were travelling in a chaise, their horse was instantaneously killed by the lightning. The gentlemen were not materially injured.

On the 30th ult. a violent tornado, attended with hail, was experienced at Hampton, Virginia. A great quantity of glass was broken—many chimneys and trees were blown down—and a pilot boat was over-set.

In New Jersey, about 20 miles E. of Philadelphia, an alarming fire was lately raging in the woods; and travellers between New York and Philadelphia were greatly incommoded by the smoke.

Extreme Heat.—On Saturday last, the heat, by a number of thermometers in this town, in the shade, was for several hours at the degree of 100; in a free air, in the sun, at 123. At sunset, 93 and 95.—Salem Gazette.

## COLUMBIA RIVER.

We have heard (says the National Intelligencer) of the arrival of Judge Prentiss, an agent of the United States, at Valparaiso, on his return from the mouth of Columbia river. It is said that our government has received from him a highly interesting report of that part of his mission. We do not know whether it is intended to be published; but if it were, we are persuaded it would be very generally acceptable. We want such a document, to make us acquainted with that most important, though remote, section of the republic. We even hope that Mr. Prentiss will bring back with him materials to furnish a volume on the subject, instead of a letter of a few pages, and that he will not withhold from his countrymen the fruits of his enquiries and observations. It will not be in the power, if it were the wish of the Atlantic states, to prevent the growth of a powerful commercial state at the mouth and on the banks of the Columbia. All the information respecting the country, which we can obtain, is therefore desirable.

The President of the United States arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 23d ult. in good health, General Jackson and suite were with him. It is supposed he will reach the seat of government by the 20th of this month.

Baltimore, July 6.—A Cow which had been bit by a mad dog some days since, was seized with a violent fit, and in one of her paroxysms in butting her head against a house, knocked off both her horns—she was (in mercy) instantly killed by some persons who were unwilling spectators of her agonies.

A Rattlesnake, about 5 or 6 years old, was killed in Weston, Conn. on the 25th ult. by Mr. John Bradley, and on opening it two large red squirrels were taken from it, and apparently but just swallowed.

In New-Jersey, Nathaniel Lemmons has been committed to prison, charged with killing his father by striking him. They were both intoxicated at the time of the quarrel.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FROM LISBON.

Capt. M'Leven, of the ship Montesquieu, arrived at Philadelphia in 33 days from Lisbon, states, that the markets for grain & flour were very dull at Lisbon; upwards of one hundred sail of vessels arrived there in five days from the Mediterranean, with grain, principally from the Black Sea, before he sailed. Additional duties on grain and flour have been imposed at Lisbon.

Extract of a letter from Italy dated 10th April.

"The concourse of strangers at Rome, is said to be beyond precedent. Many conjectures as to the real object of the Emperor of Austria's visit, though probably it is to obtain the Pope's sanction to the divorce of Maria Louisa from Napoleon; and the marriage of the former with the King of Prussia contemplated."

It is now understood, that Louis the 18th will permit the return to France of all the exiles, excepting those who voted for the death of his brother (Louis 16th); of this class, the survivors are, Carnot, Cambaceres, Fouché, and one or two others.

It is calculated that Russia covers a space of 930,000 square miles, which is a ninth part of the solid earth, and a twenty-eighth part of the entire globe. The total number of settlers arrived at Quebec, this season, previous to the 21st ultimo, is 5419. The Marquis of Camden, has relinquished to the English government, the income of his offices, valued at 260,000 dollars. This is an instance of patriotism, as magnanimous as it is rare; and called forth an unanimous vote of thanks from parliament, for his disinterestedness.

## MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Jonathan Atherton, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson; Capt. Elisha Small, to Miss Caroline Sargent; Mr. Wm. H. Neville, to Miss Betsey Woodward, both of this town.

At Salem, Mr. John Derby, 4th, to Miss Rebecca Panchard.—At Beverly, Ebenezer Eversall, Esq. to Miss Joann B. Prince.—At Portsmouth, Mr. Samuel Shackford, to Miss Olive Deane.—At Gilmanton, Dr. William Prescott, to Miss Cynthia Parish.—At Newbury, Rev. Ebenezer Perkins, to Miss Amelia Tarish.—At Windsor, Vt. Mr. William Pettie, of Claremont, to Miss Laura M. Hubbard; Mr. Stephen Kendall, to Miss Susan Osgood.—At Westmoreland, Lt. Timothy Aldrich, to Miss Rebecca Weaver.—At Uxtry, Mr. Oliver Hubbard, to Miss Elizabeth Beckwith.—At Hartford, Mr. Edward Holles, to Miss A. Rand.

## DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Elizabeth Brewer, aged 75; Hon. William Tudor, aged 69; Alfred Henry, youngest son of Mr. Ebenezer Robinson; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Grubb, jr. aged 22; Miss Jane Small; Miss Judith Whitman, aged 22.

At Dorchester, Mr. Samuel S. Earnett, aged 25; Mr. Wm. Richards, aged 66.—At East-Sudbury, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Samuel Noyes, aged 30.—At Andover, Mr. Louis Barnard, aged 79.—At Bath, Benjamin Gordon, aged 12 months.—At Carmel, Miss Emily Fox, killed by lightning, as she was running to a field, to inform her mother that a thunder gust was rising.—At Portsmouth, Miss Nancy Akerman, aged 28; Mrs. Dorothy, widow of Capt. Matthew Bell, aged 71; a child of Mr. Andrew Wiggins.—At Durham, Miss Clarissa Hall, aged 12.—At New-Haven, Jonathan T. Sullivan.—At Colchester, Dea. John Kellogg, aged 77; Mr. Henry Skinner, aged 25.—At Hartford, Mr. Charles Kellogg, aged 35.—At Providence, Mr. Francis Collins, aged 33; Mrs. Nancy Whiton, aged 25; Sophia Ann Bacon.—At Newport, R. I. Mr. Nathaniel Richmond, aged 65; Mr. Stephen Green, aged 47.—On board brig Hunter, two miles below Pawtucket, Col. John Pray, formerly of Providence.

At Scituate, R. I. Messrs. Wm. Johnson, and Tibbets. They were suffocated in a well 50 feet deep; and Johnston lost his life in endeavoring to save that of his fellow-laborer.—They both left families.

At the village of Trenton, 14 miles from Utica, Gen. Melancton Lloyd Woolsey, aged 63. At Philadelphia, (drowned,) Robert S. Harter, aged 14; a youth of uncommon powers, having already committed to memory the New Testament, the Psalms, Proverbs, Solomon's Song, the Book of Isaiah, and Watson's version of the Psalms, and had commenced the task of adding the whole Bible.

In New Brunswick, N. J. one Crenor; who being on a water party on the Sabbath, was intoxicated, fell overboard, and was drowned in the presence of several other Sabbath-breakers.

Rose, a black girl, who had been sentenced to death, in New-York, for setting fire to a dwelling house, has been executed, agreeable thereto. She confessed the crime and acknowledged the justice of the law which condemned her.

The late Dr. William Adams, who died in the East Indies, has left property amounting to nearly half a million of money, to a cousin, whose name is NASSER; who having proved unsuccessful in business, left England some time ago, for Vermont, United States.

## NOTT'S TESTIMONY EXAMINED.

THIS day published, and for sale by S. T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill. NOTT'S TESTIMONY in favor of Jesus, EXAMINED, in a letter addressed to Rev. SAMUEL NOTT, JA. late Missionary to India, BY ENOCH POPE, A. M. Pastor of a Church in Ward, Mass. "Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." Price 32 cts. July 17.

## CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

DECEMBER, 1818.

THIS day is published by THOMAS B. W. No. 9, Franklin Avenue. CONTENT: Religious Communications.—Cursory Remarks on Unitarianism. No. XII.—Christ crucified, great instrument for the Conversion of the World.—The Effects of Moral Means and Fasting Inference distinguished.—Family Sermons. No. CX. On John v. 29. Miscellaneous.—On teaching the Deaf and Dumb to articulate.—Catechisms. No. II.—On Sunday Savings Bank—True Date of Cyrus' Reign.—Cantabrigians on Cambridge Discipline. Reviews.—Brougham's Letter to Sir S. Romilly.—Appendix to Mr. Brougham's Letter.—Letter to Sir W. Scott.—Miss H. Sinclair's Principles of the Christian Faith. Literary Intelligence.—Great Britain—New Works; Queries of the House of Commons' Education Committee; Complaint of London Grand Jury—Vaccination.—Pyramid of Cephrenes.—Northern Expedition.—Ceylon—List of New Publications. Religious Intelligence.—Church Missionary Society—Baptist Mission in India—Reformed Churches in France—Union of Lutheran and Reformed Churches—Society for the Suppression of Vice—British and Foreign Bible Society. View of Public Affairs.—United States; President's Message—Spain—Approaching Crisis—France—Meeting of the Chambers—Domestic Affairs—Queen's Funeral; Bank Forgeries.

Appendix to the Christian Observer, for 1818. Being the 17th Volume. Contents:

Religious Communication.—Cursory Remarks on Unitarianism, No. XII. Miscellaneous.—Abstract of the Act for building churches.—List of New House of Commons. Religious Intelligence.—Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.—Abstract of Proceedings for 1817; District Committees; Schools; New Books; Arabic Bibles; Deaths of Missionaries; new Missionary; Receipts and Expenditure.—Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.—Auxiliary Societies; Improved state of Finances; Schools; Tracts; Visiting Committee; Hebrew New-Testament; Jews baptized; Continental Journey; Encouraging Facts from abroad; Receipts and Expenditure; Concluding Remarks.—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—Emoluments of Missionaries.—Church Missionary Society.—Eighteenth Report: Increase of Funds; Associations; Missions; Schools, &c. Obituary.—Rev. H. R. Whythead.—Rev. T. B. Simpson.

Going Rapidly! Don't forget the Number.

JAMES BREWER, (Eighty-five Market-street, three doors from Court-street,) has just received a fine assortment of 6-4 Cotton Cambrics, and Cambric Muslins, (extra fine) which are offered at the low price of 62 1/2 cts. per yard.—Likewise, 500 yards Elegant Muslin, Figured and Plain Leno, from 3s. 9d. to \$1.50 per yard, which are going rapidly. Also, 300 yards fine American Sheet, for 18 to 20 cts. per yard, and 1700 do. fine Shirtings, do. 15 to 20 cts. do. 1500 yards fine Steam Loom Cottons, do. 2s. per yard, and 1 Case, 1400 yards of good Calicoes, warranted, which are going for 9 to 12 cts. per yard, together with an extensive assortment of European and India Goods, proportionably low, which are going rapidly. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who reside out of town, and who are desirous of obtaining their goods cheap, will please to bear in mind the number, 85. July 10.

## THE ATHENEUM.

FOR July 15, is published—containing Specimens of the British Poets; Memoirs of the Court of Napoleon; Relics of Popular Superstitions; Greenland, by Montgomery; Bowditch's Travels in Africa; Manx of the Tyrol; Fatal Indiscretions in Medicines; Biography of Kotzebue; Poetry; Intelligence, &c. 64 numbers of 40 pages each a year, at \$5. July 17.



## POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

## THE RUINS OF AN OLD MANSION.

All wasting time!—how fast thy ruthless hand,  
Swept roughly o'er the spot I once loved dear!  
Where now the peaceful mansion that did stand—  
Ah! what a mournful tale of ruins there!  
No smoke above the trees winds gracefully;  
Cold is the hearth where blaz'd the cheerful fire;  
A lonely chimney meets the distant eye,  
The wintry winds sad-murmur and retire.  
No jealous dog announces my approach,  
No inmate flies to greet me welcome in—  
A solemn stillness reigns!—death's icy touch  
Hath froze the tide that flow'd in every vein.  
Ye woodbines where are ye?—ye roses where?  
That grac'd the walls fantastically wild;  
That breath'd sweet fragrance on the healthful air,  
Forotten by the hand that plac'd ye there?  
Or did some careless hand, with cruel haste  
O'erwhelm ye deep beneath the ruins drear?  
Where is the ancient oak, whose branching arms  
The red-breast sought to build her airy nest?  
Secure from fear but traitor boys' alarms,  
And I did climb to break her peaceful rest.  
All gone!—ah me! what sadness fills the mind,  
While passing on the scenes of happier days;  
The golden hours fly swifter than the wind,  
And leave a cup of woes no joy allays!  
Here did the matron spread the welcome board,  
Well pleas'd with friends her best repast to share.  
Her smiles were joy, peace bow'd from every word,  
Time stole away without one cankering care.  
There by that broken hearth I us'd to hear,  
With wondering eyes, the war-worn soldier tell,  
On winter's eve the enchanting tales of war;  
How here the freeman triumph'd—there he fell!  
The warriors' fallen in the war of death,  
To dust is turn'd the tongue that spake of wars—  
What changes wait on every instant breath!  
O earth! what giv'st thou but false hopes & tears!  
Then, O my soul, look not for bliss on earth;  
Earth will deceive thy hopes—entomb thy joys.  
There's nothing here that suits thy heav'nly birth,  
Why should a mind immortal sport with toys?  
Ungrasp thy hold on sublimity things,  
And seek a lasting treasure in the skies.  
Who there arrives no more of sorrow sings,  
But drinks unmixed joy that never dies!  
So may'st thou smile at woe—with inward peace  
Look out upon the storms that rock the world!  
From pain & woe, death soon shall grant release—  
An angel thou shalt sing to harps of gold!

\* Luke xx. 36.

## ON A THUNDER STORM.

At the season when terrible convulsions of the  
elements are so common, the serious reader will  
find pleasure in reflections like those contained  
in the following Hymn, by J. Montgomery.  
Now in deep and dreadful gloom,  
Clouds on clouds portentous spread,  
Black as if the day of doom  
Hung o'er nature's shrinking head:  
Lo! the lightning breaks from high,  
—God is coming! God is nigh!  
Hear ye not his chariot wheels,  
As the mighty thunder rolls?  
Nature, startled nature, reels,  
From the centre to the poles:  
Tremble!—ocean, earth, and sky:  
Tremble!—God is passing by!  
God of vengeance! from above  
While those awful bolts are hurl'd,  
O remember thou art love!  
Spare!—O spare a guilty world!  
Stay thy flaming wrath awhile,  
See thy bow of promise smile!  
Cool and tranquil is the night,  
Nature's sore afflictions cease,  
For the storm that spent its might,  
Was a covenant of peace:  
Vengeance drops her harmless rod;  
Mercy is the power of God!

## MISCELLANY.

Communicated for the Recorder.

## A PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following proposed Memorial is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the freemen of the United States, with a desire that its object may receive that share of attention which its importance demands,—that men of intelligence and philanthropy may exert their influence to extend the circulation of the Memorial throughout the country, and to obtain, in one form or another, a general expression of public sentiment to be presented to Congress in the course of their next session.

It is not necessary, and perhaps not desirable, that this should be the only form of Memorial relating to the same object. Such a form as shall be preferred may be signed by any number of individuals; or by town officers where the consent of the town can be properly obtained; and, on the same condition, it might be subscribed by the officers of any benevolent institution, any ecclesiastical body, or any legislature which shall approve the design. It is believed that there is now light and virtue enough in this country to consign to its proper place one atrocious "remnant of the ancient piracy."

## MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—

The Memorial of the undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully represents, that while they have rejoiced in the privileges of a free people, they have been deeply affected with the multiplied instances of criminal prosecutions, imprisonments, capital convictions, and public executions, which have recently occurred in several States. Your Memorialists are far from imputing to defects in the government of their country all the crimes of their fellow-citizens,—and as far from a disposition to attribute the defects of government to base and criminal intentions on the part of Legislators or Magistrates. They believe that the best informed men are but partially enlightened, & that men of the best hearts are necessarily liable to the influence of hereditary opinions, prejudices, and customs. But while crimes of the deepest die abound in the land—while our courts of justice and our prisons are thronged with malefactors, your Memorialists conceive it to be the duty of all well informed men to search out the causes of these evils, and, when discovered, to represent them for the consideration of their Legislators. They also regard it as the duty of Legislators to seek the virtue and welfare of their fellow-citizens, and to do all in their power to prevent crimes—not merely by providing for the punishment of criminals, but by the abolition of those customs or practices by which men are naturally led

into the paths of vice and ruin. Among the many atrocious offences of the present day, highway robbery, piracy, and murder frequently occur. The melancholy scenes of public executions, which have been witnessed in several of the United States, have justly excited reflection and inquiry: and in searching for the causes of these crimes for which so many fellow beings have been sentenced to the gallows, your Memorialists have been impressed with a belief, that much may justly be imputed to the practice of privateering in time of war.\* They are aware that this practice has long been sanctioned by all the maritime powers of Christendom; but they cannot on that account regard it as the less to be deplored, or the less to be abhorred. It is in their view of the same character with the practice of the States of Barbary, for which the people of those regions are reproached as piratical barbarians.

In the course of the late war between Great Britain and the U. States, many thousands of people were licensed by the two governments to commit just such acts of injustice, depredation and violence, as those for which pirates are hanged in time of peace. They were commissioned to capture, rob or destroy the property of innocent merchants,—and in case of resistance, to maim or murder innocent seamen, while pursuing their lawful occupations. In this way hundreds of merchants in the two countries were unjustly despoiled of their property—many of them ruined, and their families reduced to poverty, wretchedness and despair. The number of seamen who lost their lives in consequence of these licensed depredations was doubtless very considerable.

It is impossible for your Memorialists to conceive how such deeds of rapine and violence can be reconciled to the principles of justice or humanity, when done by privateersmen, any more than when done by unauthorized pirates. The injustice and injury to the innocent sufferers are the same in both cases; and in both the motives and dispositions of the perpetrators may be the same.

As in the business of privateering all the odious passions of human nature are licensed—as the youth of our country become associated with desperate and unprincipled men, let loose from every moral restraint; what better can reasonably be expected, than that many of them will, after the close of a war, follow the trade to which they had been educated? When thousands of our citizens have served an apprenticeship in such an employment, can it be wondered if hundreds of them become pirates or highway robbers? And if they become hardened in iniquity, inured to crime, and ruined by the education which they thus receive, at whose hands will their blood be required? This is a question which, in the opinion of your Memorialists, deserves the serious consideration of every Legislator, every Magistrate, and every citizen of the United States. However necessary it may be, in the present state of society, to inflict capital punishments on piratical offenders, still philanthropy must weep and humanity recoil at the thought of taking the lives of men for crimes to which they have been trained up by the government, and by the authorized customs of their country.

In this age of improvement it will generally be admitted in theory, that rulers should ever exercise a tender and parental care towards their subjects,—do all in their power to cause them to be educated in the paths of benevolence and virtue, and to preserve them from the snares of vice and the influence of contaminating customs.—Punishments are not the only nor the most effectual means of preventing crimes or saving men from vice. A virtuous education is infinitely preferable to sanguinary laws, as a means of preserving men from those crimes which are usually punished with death; and no laws, however severe, can reasonably be expected to prevent crimes, while such schools of depravity and licentiousness, as those of privateering, are sanctioned by public authority. It is therefore believed by your Memorialists, that the principles of justice, humanity, religion, and sound policy, all unite in demanding the abolition of such seminaries of crime.

It is a gratifying fact, that, in the infancy of the American government, an attempt was made by our rulers to effect by treaties the very object of the present Memorial. As early as 1785, the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Franklin, in a letter to a friend, observed,—that "the United States—though better situated than any other nation to profit by privateering—are as far as in them lies endeavoring to abolish the practice, by offering in all their treaties with other powers an article engaging solemnly that in case of a future war, no privateer shall be commissioned on either side, and that unarmed merchant ships on both sides shall pursue their voyages unmolested." This humane effort on the part of the American Government, at so early a period, affords encouragement to your Memorialists, that Congress will listen with pleasure to a proposition for abolishing a practice, which has justly been termed "a remnant of the ancient piracy," & which has for ages been a disgrace to civilized nations, and the abhorrence of good men.

Though the magnanimous proposition formerly made was not generally adopted by other governments, yet your Memorialists are of opinion that the people of Europe are more enlightened than they were thirty-five years ago, and that there is much reason to believe, that a similar proposition at this period would meet the approbation of nearly all the powers of

\* If we may credit the narratives of the four pirates who were executed in Boston, February 18, 1819, they had all been concerned in privateering, or state piracy—not all however by license from our government.  
Benjamin Vaughan Esq.

Christendom. To repeat or renew a proposition to philanthropic and humane, will not, by enlightened men, be regarded as beneath the dignity of any government on earth; and as the proposition probably originated in the United States, your Memorialists have a strong desire that their own government should have the honour of reviving it, and of pursuing the object till it shall have been completely accomplished.

Barbarians and unprincipled politicians might find a motive for continuing the practice in the circumstance mentioned by Dr. Franklin—that "the United States are better situated than any other nation to profit by privateering." But can the enlightened Legislators of this country deem it proper to "do evil that good may come?" Can any considerations of profit induce them to continue a practice so palpably unjust in its nature and operations, so ruinous to the morals of their fellow citizens, and which furnishes such a multitude of convicts for State Prisons and the gallows?

During a time of general peace, it may naturally be expected that the rulers of Christendom will more impartially examine the subject, if proposed to them, than in a time when their passions are excited by war. The present state of the world is therefore deemed favourable for accomplishing the object of this Memorial.

In regard to the best course for abolishing the practice in question, your Memorialists would not undertake to prescribe, but confide in the wisdom of their Representatives in Congress. They have no fear that any method will be adopted to effect the abolition of privateering, which can more endanger the best interests of the country, than a continuance of the custom. They however most respectfully and most fervently pray, that Congress would devise and adopt some plan which shall free our nation from the reproach of being supporters of a practice which every enlightened mind must deprecate and abhor.

The undersigned beg leave to close their Memorial to the Honorable Legislature of the United States in the words of Dr. Franklin, on the same subject—"This will be a happy improvement in the law of nations. The humane and the just cannot but wish success to the proposition."

## ANIMATING SPEECH.

[A gentleman recently arrived in this country, has obligingly communicated for the Recorder, the following interesting Address, which he thinks has never before appeared in print.]

Speech of the Rev. JAMES BENNETT, of Rotham College, England, at the meeting of the Liverpool Auxiliary Bible Society, on the 21st of April, 1819.

Mr. Chairman—In rising to second the motion which has just been proposed, I am reminded that the design of these public meetings is not merely to give a view of the situation of the affairs of the institution, but also to add some fuel to the sacred fire; for, as we are well aware that the enemy of God and man is continually aiming to pour water on our zeal, it should be our object to take oil from the holy vessels of the sanctuary, to feed the flame, that it may illuminate, but not dazzle, warm, but not burn. I am also reminded this day of the declaration of the sacred Apostle, in that blessed Book, which we are endeavoring to diffuse through the world, that the principal distinction of that nation, which God had selected beyond all nations, to make them the honorable stock from which our Saviour should descend, was not their country, was not their temple, was not their other institutions, but was their Bibles; that chiefly unto them were committed the Oracles of God. If their land called the holy, a land flowing with milk & honey, the glory of all lands, must yield to their Bible; if their Temple, filled with the cloud of the Divine presence, was yet regarded by the Apostle as inferior to their Bible—must we not see that our principal distinction as Britons, is not our happy island, with its fertile soil and its teeming population; is not our constitution, with all its liberality and all its practical freedom, but it is our Bible? But we are this day reminded that our duty is the daughter of privilege, and she must ever tread closely in her parent's footsteps. To have the Bible to be bound to impart it; and they who possessing the privilege, do not discover the duty, take the shortest way to deprive themselves of the privilege and the delights of the duty. When a certain letter was written by a distinguished man, expressive of a change which had taken place in his mind, many persons took copies of it, that they might possess it, and at length it was printed. Shall this be said of a letter written merely by human wisdom, and shall the most lovely effusion that ever emanated from the breast of Eternal Love, the Bible—shall it not be copied again and again, until it shall fill the world? Yes. When this book was to be multiplied by no other means than the pen, and every letter was to be traced out with the finger, so repeatedly were the Scriptures copied, that the early Christians had them in their possession, and they were so copied into their writings, that a celebrated scholar engaged, that if the New Testament, by any accidental circumstances, should be lost, he would undertake to restore it with the exception of a few verses of one of the Epistles; and he pledged himself to find these in a short time. If these things were done in the slow process of writing, now that we have the press, which enables us to multiply the sacred Scriptures at pleasure, is it not our duty to multiply them to the utmost extent? A conviction of this duty led to the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society; not that its founders were aware of all they were about to do, for we do not always discuss the ultimate result of our actions; but they that do the will of God, shall know of the doctrine whether it be

of God. Under this impression, Mr. Hughes first formed the lovely idea of the present institution; he saw something he did not know exactly what it was; but it urged him to go forward; he pressed forward—the scene opened to his view—and he has now a world for his sphere. Under this impression the Society has gone forward. We have to-day been circumnavigators—we have visited every quarter of the world—we have compassed the globe, till at length it seems as if the globe were shrunk and shrivelled up, and compressed into the hand; we can turn it round, and lay our feet on every spot. We are delighted that the globe is encircled with mercy. The islands under our feet are beginning to read the word of God in their own tongue. They have called the Bible the "Speaking Book;" and they put it to their ears, to know whether it can speak; but you intend to put the Bible to their heart, and teach them it can speak peace to their troubled spirit—that its words are balm and life. In that land the Holy Scriptures are beginning to be laid before the converted natives, and the people are crying, that "Jesus Christ did not stand still in one place—come over and help us."—Time was when an Otaheite Chief visited this country, and was conducted to a botanical garden. He was struck with an old acquaintance there, and his countenance glowed, and his eyes glistened with joy. It was the Bread Fruit Tree. But soon his countenance saddened, and his eye shed a tear, when he beheld its languid and unhealthy appearance. "Oh! how different," said he, "is my old acquaintance in this new land!" But now, Sir, the people of Otaheite are about to behold our Bread Fruit Tree in their land, and their countenances shall not sadden, nor their eyes drop tears over it; for they shall behold that this tree bears twelve manner of fruits, and that its leaves are for the healing of the nations. I once beheld a very great curiosity in a Circulating Library: A certain gentleman, whose Bible had been his constant companion, was afflicted with a species of affection in the eyes, which made it impossible to look at a book with a white surface; what must he do? Turn away from his Bible, and say, "Farewell book of God." Wisdom is at one entrance quite shut out—

And for the book of knowledge fair,  
Presented with an universal blank?

No, his heart loved his Bible too well for this; for he procured black paper & wrote with white ink, and there was his black book. But you, my friends, have the glory of curing a worse blindness than this, and you have presented the remedy to multitudes of eyeless persons, in that very form which has led those to read who would not see. Through the instrumentality of this Society the eyes of thousands have been touched, and they have there read that Holy Book which is able to make them wise unto salvation; but permit me to remind you, that if any of you suffer the Holy Book to lie by you unused, that black book which was written with white ink, may prove a black book to you at the great day of retribution. While the sacred volume is so widely diffused by this Society, you are under a sacred obligation to go forward, for I say if the march of this Society could be arrested, it would be worse than destruction to Britons; it would be the loss of our country's glories; and we might write along her coast, "Ichabod," her glory is departed. Our country stands as a gem in the midst of the ocean, and Liverpool shows that her merchants are princes, not merely princes in wealth, but princes in benevolence. But were the Bible Society to become extinct, our country would be like Tyre, sitting on the top of a rock; & the traveller, while sad recollection filled his mind, would say, when he beheld your town, "Here once the Bible Society flourished." May God forbid that such should ever befall our country! But to attempt to arrest the progress of the Bible Society, would be in vain. Its opponents might as well attempt to blow out the sun with their breath, or to stamp with their feet, and arrest the earth in her orbit. This would be fighting against God, and against him none can prevail.

## THE BUTTERFLY IN CHURCH.

From the Columbia, (S. C.) Telescope.

Last Sunday afternoon a Butterfly appeared in the church. Borne on the wind, the variegated stranger fluttered in, and immediately attracted the attention of half the congregation. The younger auditors watched every motion; the older looked occasionally at the insect, and even the gravest cast an enquiring glance on the beautiful stranger, as it wandered about without any apparent object now hovering over the flowers of a bonnet and now wafted toward the roses on some beauty's cheek. After a few vagaries of this kind, the butterfly went out, as it came in, through a window.

This little creature is a striking emblem of a Belle at church. Just like our butterfly, the airy Melissa enters the house, without a thought on the object of the assembly; without a care, except to see and be seen. She too is the subject of universal notice, as she glides gracefully from pew to pew. Nor is she a whit more still, solemn, or engaged in the business of the place. This lady's bonnet, that lady's shawl, and yonder gentleman's wealth, talents, or looks, catch her thoughts by turns for a moment, as her eye rambles over the congregation, and her fan often emulates the restlessness of the butterfly's wing. The hour past, she flits away in like manner, the gaze of all the fops, the pity of all the wise, and the envy of all the weak girls among the audience. Such is the beautiful, lively, accomplished, thoughtless Melissa, whom I shall never see again on Sunday, without thinking of the butterfly in church.

## Sleeping and inattention in the House of God.

It may well be asked, whether such an inconsistency was ever seen in a pagan temple, or a Mahometan mosque. "He who sleeps in a place of worship, is as though he had been brought in for a corpse, and the preacher was preaching at his funeral."

REMARK.—Many people labor to make the narrow way wider. They may dig a path into the broad way; but the way to life must remain a narrow way to the end.  
CECIL.

Anecdote of John Wesley.—In the course of a voyage to America, Mr. Wesley, hearing of a usual noise in the cabin of General Oglethorpe (Governor of Georgia, with whom he had stepped in to inquire the cause of it: on which General immediately addressed him—"Wesley, you must excuse me—I have not much wine I drink is Cyprus, and it agrees with the best of any. I therefore provided myself with several dozens of it, and this villain, Oglethorpe (his foreign servant, who was present and dead with fear) has drunk up the whole. But I will be revenged on him—I have him to be tied hand and foot, and to be the man of war which sails with us. He should have taken care how he used me, never forgive!" "Then I hope Sir (said Wesley, looking very calmly at him) you mean the general was quite confounded at the time, and putting his hand into his pocket, drew a bunch of keys, which he threw at Oglethorpe, saying, "There, villain, take my keys, and better for the future."

A shrewd Divine, of former days, being what he thought of its being the duty of us to confine ourselves to certain prayers, replied, "That must be a long time without repetition and without carrying the same Divine on another occasion, and I am quite as to his opinion of the doctrine of eternal salvation, made answer, "If one man forever damned, then all are not to be saved; and if Judas is ever to be restored to your of God, I wonder at our Saviour, that it were better for him had he never been born."

A Teacher in a Sabbath School, who sat in the class some time after the school began, observed one of his scholars, a class, to whom he thus addressed himself, "I am very much displeased with your appearance." The child meekly replied, "Sit into the school when you did?" The teacher keenly felt by the teacher.

MR. WINSLOW'S SERMON DELIVERED on the evening preceding the sailing of the Missionaries, for California, Mr. Winslow, James W. Burdick, & C. Armstrong, West, Richardson & Lusk, Esqrs.

DRAWING AND PAINTING MISS OSGOOD, respectfully informs her friends and the ladies of Boston, that she intends opening a School for teaching the Misses the accomplishment of DRAWING and PAINTING, either by the quarter or by the year, two afternoons each week, Thursday and Friday, to commence on the 15th of the month of May, in the school-room of Mr. Ellwood, in the street, corner of Broomfield's-lane. To be attended, and may be known by applying to Mr. Ellwood's school-room; or Mr. Charles Poplar-street; or Dr. Phelps's, Congress-street. Specimens of various drawings may be seen at the satisfaction of those who may apply.

THE GUARDIAN, JUST received by WEST, RICHARDSON & LUSK, 75, Cornhill.

Subscribers in this vicinity who have not yet received their numbers from the publisher, by mail, will please call for the same at the Book-store of L. L. Lusk, 75, Cornhill.

Subscriptions received as above, per year, for twelve numbers. Just published, and for sale by W. L. Lusk, SCRIPTURE CATECHISM, for the use of Schools. By the Rev. JOSEPH THAXTER, answers to all the questions in this Catechism, and the same are full, are wholly from the Scriptures.

Sunday School Catechism FOR sale by WEST, RICHARDSON & LUSK, No. 75, Cornhill, A SCRIPTURE CATECHISM, being a short Compendium of the truths and Precepts of the Gospel, for the use of Sunday Schools. Compiled by the Rev. JOSEPH THAXTER.

WHALEBONE WHIPS. GEORGE DOMETT, informs his friends, that he continues to make Whalebones Whips, Lashes and Whip Thongs, descriptions, AMONG WHICH ARE:

Coach	Whips	Corricle
Chaise	do.	Gig
Phaeton	do.	Tandem
Stage	do.	Pleasure wags
Hunting	do.	Saddle horse

Whip Thongs and Lashes, made to lengths and patterns, per gross, delivered. Whips and Whip Thongs made to any description, and warranted superior, imported, and sold at a low price.

Whips and Whip Thongs made at the Factory, No. 6, Dock-Square, New York.

Domestic Establishment. JOSIAH VINTON, Jr. has from No. 60, Cornhill, to the Chamber of Mr. LUTHER PARKS' Auction Office, by-street, where he offers for sale, a variety of Domestic Goods, consisting of:

Ginghams,	Yarns,
Stripes,	Threads,
Checks, 3-4 and 4-4,	Satinettes,
Shirtings, Browns and	Black and
Bleached,	Cloths,
Sheetings do. do.	Diapers,
Ticking,	Table Cloths,

At reduced prices, for Cash or on Credit. To Let—The Chambers of No. 60, Cornhill. They are completely fitted up. They would be an excellent place for the sale of Furniture; or for a very small business, might be made a convenient family, (for which purpose they were until the last three years) having connected with them a Kitchen and cellar, good yard and water, out house, &c. Inquire at above.

FRESH HARD WARE CO. Received by the Jasper and Herald Newspaper.

DAMS & FESSENDEN, No. 24, South Street, offer for sale on reasonable terms, an assortment of HARD WARE AND CUTLERY, consisting of E. Cod Fish Hooks, all sizes of Tea and Table Spoons—Wood Screws, &c. of every description—Locks—Latches—Wares—Block Tin Tea Pots—Buttons—Rib'd Scales—Cast steel patent and Sheep Shears—Knives and Forks; and a complete assortment of small Cutlery, &c. together with every article in the above requisite for the supply of Country Stores. On hand—Many Goods purchased at the lowest prices, and sold at less than cost, which enables them to supply their country friends some great bargains. April. 24.

Hides, Leather, &c. SAMUEL TRAIN, has constantly on sale, at No. 22, Merchants' Row, a complete assortment of Spanish HIDES, suitable for sale and credit, and accommodating terms, for cash, or on change for any kind of leather. Also, just received, 500 sides Upper Leather in the tan; Calfskins, Sheep Skins, &c. Leather received on commission, and advanced on the same.